

841 Cima Linda Lane

Designation Status: Eligible to be designated a Historic Resource

Assessor Parcel Number: 015-202-030

Constructed: 1926

Property Description:

The U-shaped house is one-story in the front elevation and two-story in the rear due to the slope of the land. The U-shape in the front is approached by a drive and fountain. The U-shape surrounds the front court yard with access through wrought iron gate centered on a stucco wall with massive piers framing the gate. The house has a terra-cotta tile roof and smooth stucco walls. A small dormer punctures the roof over the front, wood, panel door. The roof has stucco expressive chimneys. Arched openings with multiple, divided light, casement windows dominate the façade of the U-shaped court yard. Other elevations are characterized by horizontal divided light, wood, casement windows and doors to intricate, iron Juliette balconies.

Architect: Carleton Monroe Winslow

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Property Type: Residence

Original Use: Residence (guest house)

Significance:

The City of Santa Barbara establishes historic significance as provided by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria established for a City Landmark or a City Structure of Merit can be considered significant.

The residence at 841 Cima Linda Lane is located in the City's Demolition Review Study Area and, pursuant to Santa Barbara Municipal Code (SBMC) §22.22.035, falls under Historic Landmarks Commission purview if the City Urban Historian finds the structure worthy of potential historic designation. Concurrent in the same meeting with the project review on November 14, 2018, the



Commission adopted Resolution of Intention No. 2018-15 to designate the building as a Structure of Merit. The Urban Historian found that the 1926 Spanish Colonial Revival style house designed by noted architect Carleton Monroe Winslow has high historical integrity and meets criteria outlined in the Santa Barbara Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. The building meets Criterion A, D, F, and G and would qualify as a City of Santa Barbara Structure of Merit.

Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation:

The minimally altered 1926 Spanish Colonial Revival style building is important to the heritage of Santa Barbara as the details that are found on the building constitute a resource valuable for its ability to exemplify methods of construction, craftsmanship, attention to detail and artistry reflective of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Known for its Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, Santa Barbara owes much of its charm to the many thick plaster walls and clay tile roofs of this style. The various subtle details carved in wood add to the quality of the architecture and character of the city. Spanish Colonial Revival architecture will always be key to Santa Barbara's identity. The building illustrates social and aesthetic movements that conveys the sense of place and time of 1926 and is important to the heritage of the City.

Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State or the Nation

The building exemplifies the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which emphasizes the interplay of cubic volumes, patios, pergolas, and verandas, each interpreted and redefined by local architects or regions in their own oeuvre of the form, massing, and decorative treatments. In Santa Barbara, examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style can be found throughout the City as one of its most defining styles of architecture. This building is an excellent example of a residential interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which became an important part of Santa Barbara's heritage in the 1920s, when the City deliberately transformed its architecture and look from an ordinary western style town into a romantic Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterranean style city. This transformation was the result of the planning vision of a number of Santa Barbara citizens in the early 1920s with the founding of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association, which urged that the town identify its individual character and then use planning principles to develop it. As an original 1920s, Spanish Colonial Revival style residence, the house qualifies as a Structure of Merit under criterion D.

F. Its identification as the creation, design or work of a person or persons whose effort has significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;

Carleton Monroe Winslow (1876–1946), also known as Carleton Winslow Sr., designed the house in 1926. He was a key proponent of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Southern California in the early 20th Century. Winslow was born in Maine, studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France, and joined the office of Bertram Goodhue in time for the planning of the 1915 San Diego Panama–California Exposition. Winslow is "credited for choosing" Spanish Colonial Revival style for that project, a choice with a vernacular regional precedent.

Winslow moved to Southern California in 1917, completed the Los Angeles Public Library after Goodhue's 1924 death, and also pursued his own commissions, including a number of Episcopal churches. Winslow was the architect that designed the repairs to Santa Barbara's Central Library after the 1925 earthquake and designed the ornate sculpture over the Central Library's original main entrance door. As the work of a noted architect in Southern California, the house qualifies as a Structure of Merit under Criterion F.

Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship

The residence embodies elements that demonstrate an outstanding attention to design, detail, materials, and craftsmanship. The projecting front-facing gables intersect the side gable and create a U-shape around the front courtyard. The building's walls are clad with smooth-textured stucco, and its roofs are covered with red clay tile. Windows are primarily wood, true divided light casements. Because the residence demonstrates these outstanding elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, it qualifies as a Structure of Merit under criterion G.

Historic Integrity:

The house is in good condition, with most of the original materials still present. The house retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, which allows it to convey its original appearance.

